

EXCERPT FROM  
THE JAPAN TIMES AND MAIL  
Friday, February 18, 1938

DIET PROCEEDINGS

FEBRUARY 16

UPPER HOUSE

Baron Okura then referred to the statement of the Government that it will ignore the CHIANG KAI SHEK regime in the future. Observing that the statement was issued after the Government had communicated with the CHIANG regime through the good offices of the German Ambassador, Baron Okura asked why the Government failed to recognize the fact that the CHIANG regime could not be dealt with diplomatically because it had joined hands with the Communists to put up an opposition against Japan before the issuance of the statement.

This question was answered by Foreign Minister HIROTA who made the following remarks:

"During the early stage of the incident, the Imperial Government followed a policy of endeavouring to settle the affair locally and preventing the incident from being amplified. As negotiations could not be carried on smoothly, it was decided to dispatch a punitive expedition. Nevertheless, efforts were continued to make the Chinese reconsider its attitude. Particularly at the time of the Nine-Power conference when there were signs of the Powers intending to intervene out of their sympathy with China, the Imperial Government notified the CHIANG regime that it was willing to cooperate if the latter would reconsider its attitude.

APPROACHED BY GERMANY

"Later, Germany sought information as to what attitude Japan would like to have the CHIANG regime take. Accordingly, the Imperial Government notified to the effect that the Chinese side would only need to act sincerely in conformity with the spirit of the anti-Comintern agreement as concluded among Japan, Germany and Italy. However, the Imperial Government never meant to effect a compromise with the CHIANG regime. What it meant was that it would be willing to conduct peace negotiations if the CHIANG regime proposed to do so".

Doc, 3198B

一九三三年三月一日(金曜)附「ヤン・マガズ」トモ也紙 精華

# 議會 議事

二月十六日

貴族院

大藏男ハ更ニ今後將今右政権ヲ相手トセズト、政府ノ聲明ニ言及シタ。大藏男ハ右聲明ガ往後大任、斡旋ニ依リ政府ガ將政権ト交渉シタ以後ニ發シタ事ヲ述ベ、政府ハ將政権ガ右聲明、發表前ニ日本ニ對抗スル為ニ共產黨員ト提携シテチカラ外交手段デハ處理出来ヌモノナル事實ヲ何故認識シタカフヲ、カト質問シタ。

此ノ質疑ニ對シ廣田外相ハ次、如ク述ベタ。

「本事件、初期ニ於テハ帝國政府ハ事件ヲ地方的ニ解決スル事ニ努メ事件、擴大ヲ防止スル方針ヲ採リタ。交渉ガ円滑ニ進ミカフリテ討伐軍ガ派遣セラル事ニナリタ。然シ支那ヨリテソノ態度ヲ反省セタル場カハ記録キ行ハタヘアリヌ。殊ニ九箇國會議ニ際シ、列強ガ支那ニ同情シテ干渉ヲ意圖スル態が見エタ。際ニ帝國政府ハ將政権ヲ對シ若シ全政権ニ於テソノ態度ヲ反省スルニ提攜スル用意ガアルト通告致シタ。



Que, 3198B

## 獨逸、接近

「後ニ独逸ハ日本ハ將政權ニ如何ナル態度ヲ採ル  
實ニ度イカ トイフ點ニ付通報ヲ求メテ存リマシ。  
其故ニ帝國政府ハ支那側ニハ單ニ日独伊匈ニ締  
結セシテ防共協定、精神ニ誠意ヲ以テ副シ如ク  
行動ニサヘスレバ宜シキ旨ヲ通告シマシ。此ニ付テハ帝  
國政府ハ將政權ト妥協スル積リハ全然ナカシキ  
アリヌ。帝國政府ハ意圖ハ甚シク將政權ガ提議  
シテ来ルニシテバ和平交渉ヲナス用意ガアルトイフ事ニ  
アツテアリヌ。